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DRAFT CPSU STATUTES

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CONTENTS

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PRAVDA PUBLISHES DRAFT CPSU STATUTES [2 Nov]

Part I ..... A 1
Members of the Party, Their Duties and Rights ..... A 1
Part II ..... A 3
Candidates for Party Membership ..... A 3
Part III ..... A 4
Organizational Structure of the Party. Intraparty Democracy ..... A 4
Part IV ..... A 5
The Highest Party Organs ..... A 5
Part V ..... B 1
Republic, Kray, Oblast, Okrug, City, and Rayon Party Organizations ..... B 1
Part VI ..... B 2
Primary Party Organizations ..... B 2
Part VII ..... B 3
The Party and State and Public Organizations ..... B 3
Part VIII ..... B 3
The Party and the Komsomol ..... B 3
Part IX ..... B 4
Party Organizations in the Armed Forces ..... B 4
Part X ..... B 4
Party Finances ..... B 4

PRAVDA Publishes Draft CPSU Statutes

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["Statutes of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (With Proposed Changes)" — *PRAVDA* headline; item bears the notation "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" on the left above the headline and the notation "Draft" on the right above the headline]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the militant and tried and tested vanguard of the Soviet people, uniting on principles of voluntary participation the advanced and most conscious segment of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia of the USSR. Founded by V.I. Lenin as the advanced detachment of the working class, the Communist Party has covered a glorious road of struggle and led the working class and the toiling peasants to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the exploiter classes were liquidated in the Soviet Union and the sociopolitical and ideological unity of the Soviet multinational society was established and is constantly strengthening. Socialism has won full and complete victory. The proletarian state has developed into a state of the whole people.

The CPSU, while remaining in its class essence and ideology the party of the working class, has become the party of the entire people.

The party exists for the people and serves the people. It is the highest form of sociopolitical organization, the nucleus of the political system, and the leading and directing force of Soviet society. The party defines the general prospects of the country's development and ensures scientific leadership of the people's activity and gives an organized, planned [planomernyy], and purposeful character to their struggle to reach the final goal — the victory of communism.

The CPSU builds its work on the basis of strict observance of Leninist norms of party life and the principles of democratic centralism, collectiveness of leadership, the comprehensive development of intraparty democracy, the creative activeness of Communists, criticism and self-criticism, and broad publicity.

The immutable law of the life of the CPSU is the ideological and organizational unity and monolithic cohesion [monolitnost] of its ranks and the high, conscious discipline of all Communists. Any manifestation of factionalism and group activity is incompatible with Marxist-Leninist party principles and party membership. The party rids itself of persons who violate the program and the CPSU statutes and who compromise the lofty title of communist by their behavior.

In all its activity the CPSU is guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching and its program, in which the tasks of the systematic and all-around improvement of socialism and of Soviet society's further advance toward communism on the basis of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development are defined.

Creatively developing Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU resolutely combats any manifestations of revisionism and dogmatism, which are deeply alien to revolutionary theory.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is an integral part of the international communist movement. It is firmly based on tested Marxist-Leninist principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism and actively assists in strengthening the cooperation and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries and in consolidating the world system of socialism and the unity of the international communist and workers movement, and displays solidarity with peoples struggling for national and social liberation, against imperialism, and for the preservation of peace.

I. Members of the Party, Their Duties and Rights

1. Any citizen of the Soviet Union who accepts the party program and statutes, who actively participates in the building of communism, who works in a party organization, who fulfills party decisions, and pays membership dues may be a member of the CPSU.

2. Duties of the party member:

a. To implement firmly and unswervingly the party's general line and directives, explain the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy to the masses, organize the working people to implement it, and promote the strengthening and expansion of the ties between the party and the people;

b. To set an example of a conscientious, creative attitude to labor and high organization and discipline and to protect and augment socialist property — the economic basis of the Soviet socialist system. To persistently strive to improve production efficiency, steadily increase labor productivity, and introduce the achievements of modern science and technology into the national economy; to improve their qualifications, support and disseminate leading experience, and actively champion everything new and progressive;

c. To take an active part in the political life of the country, in the management of state and public affairs, set an example in the execution of civic duty, and actively promote the increasingly full implementation of socialist people's self-management;

d. To master Marxist-Leninist theory, expand one's political and cultural horizons, and promote in every possible way the raising of the consciousness and the ideological and moral growth of the Soviet people. To wage a resolute struggle against any manifestations of bourgeois ideology, the private ownership mentality, religious prejudices, and other views and customs that are alien to the socialist way of life;

e. To strictly observe the norms of communist morality, to affirm the principle of socialist justice inherent in socialism, to put public interests above personal interests, to display modesty and decency, sensitivity, and attention toward people, to respond promptly to the working people's demands and needs, and to be truthful and honest to the party and people;

f. To consistently convey to the masses of working people the ideas of proletarian, socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism, combat manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, and actively help to strengthen the friendship among the USSR's peoples and fraternal ties with the socialist countries and with the proletarians and working people of the whole world;

g. To further in every possible way the strengthening of the USSR's defense might and to wage a tireless struggle for peace and friendship among the peoples;

h. To strengthen the ideological and organizational unity of the party, to protect the party against the penetration into its ranks of people unworthy of the high title of communist, to display vigilance, and to keep party and state secrets;

i. To develop criticism and self-criticism, boldly expose shortcomings and work to eliminate them, fight against ostentation, conceit, complacency, parochialism, departmentalism, and window dressing, decisively rebuff all attempts to suppress criticism, and oppose any activities prejudicial to the party and state and report them to the party organs, right up to the CPSU Central Committee;

j. To strictly pursue the party line on the selection of cadres on the basis of their political, professional, and moral qualities. To be implacable in all cases where the Leninist principles of the selection and education of cadres are violated;

k. To observe party and state discipline, which is equally obligatory for all members of the party. The party has only one discipline and one law for all Communists, irrespective of services or office.

3. The party member has the right:

a. To elect and to be elected to the party organs;

b. To discuss freely at party meetings, conferences, congresses, and party committee sessions and in the party press questions regarding the party's policy and practical activity, submit proposals, and openly express and defend one's opinion before the organization adopts a decision;

c. To criticize at party meetings, conferences, congresses, and committee plenums any party organ or any Communist, irrespective of the post he occupies. Persons guilty of suppressing criticism or persecuting others for criticism must be called to strict party account, up to and including expulsion from the ranks of the CPSU;

d. To take part personally in party meetings and bureau and committee sessions when the question of his activity and behavior is being discussed;

e. To address questions, statements, and proposals to any party body [instantsiya], up to and including the CPSU Central Committee, and to demand a reply on the substance of the application.

4. Admission to party membership is carried out exclusively on an individual basis. Workers, peasants, and members of the intelligentsia who are conscious, active, and devoted to the cause of communism are admitted as party members. New members are admitted from the ranks of candidate members with the required length of candidate party service.

Persons who have reached the age of 18 years are admitted to the party. Young people up to the age of 25 inclusive enter the party only through the All-Union Komsomol.

Procedure for the admission of candidates as party members:

a. Persons to be admitted as party members must produce recommendations from three CPSU members with no less than 5 years' standing in the party who have been acquainted with the candidate in joint production and public work for not less than a year.

Note 1. Members of the All-Union Komsomol entering the party submit the recommendation of the All-Union Komsomol raykom or gorkom, which is equivalent to the recommendation of one party member.

Note 2. Members and candidates for membership in the CPSU Central Committee will refrain from acting as sponsors;

b. The question of admission to the party is discussed and decided by the general meeting of the primary party organization; its decision is deemed to be adopted if not less than two-thirds of the party members present at the meeting voted for it, and comes into force after ratification by the raykom, and, in towns which have no rayon division, by the party gorkom.

The presence of the sponsors is not obligatory during the discussion of admission to the party. Admission to the party takes place as a rule at open meetings;

c. Citizens of the USSR who were formerly members of communist and workers parties in other countries are admitted to the CPSU on the basis of rules established by the CPSU Central Committee.

5. Sponsors are responsible to the party organizations for objectively describing the political, professional, and moral qualities of the candidates and give them assistance in ideological and political growth.

6. The length of party service of persons admitted to the party dates from adoption of the decision by the general meeting of the primary party organization admitting the candidate to party membership.

7. The procedure for registering members and candidates for party membership and their transfer from one organization to another is established by appropriate instructions of the CPSU Central Committee.

8. The question of party members and candidates who without valid reason have failed to pay membership dues for 3 months is subject to discussion in the primary party organization. If it is found that a given member or candidate for party membership has in fact lost contact with the party organization, he is then

considered struck from the party roll and the primary party organization adopts a decision to that effect and submits it to the party raykom or gorkom for ratification.

9. The party member or candidate member will be made to answer for failure to carry out the duties laid down by the statutes and other offenses and the following penalties may be imposed on him: public warning [postanovka na vid], reprimand (severe reprimand), reprimand (severe reprimand) with notation in his report card. The most severe form of party punishment is expulsion from the party.

For minor offenses, party educational measures and other means of influence must be applied in the form of comradely criticism, party censure, warning, and instruction.

A Communist who has committed a misdemeanor answers for it in the first instance to the primary party organization. If a Communist is called to party account by a higher organ, the primary party organization is informed of this.

In examining the question of calling [a Communist] to party account maximum caution [vnimaniye] and a painstaking examination of the validity of the accusations leveled against the Communist must be ensured.

Not later than a year after the imposition of a penalty on a party member the party organization must hear his report on how he is rectifying the shortcomings he committed.

10. The question of expelling a Communist from the party is decided by a general meeting of the primary party organization. The decision of the primary party organization regarding expulsion from the party is considered adopted when not less than two-thirds of the party members attending the meeting vote for it and enters into force after its ratification by the party raykom or gorkom.

Until the party raykom or gorkom ratifies the decision for expulsion from the CPSU, the party card or candidate's card will be retained by the Communist and he has the right to attend closed party meetings.

Anyone expelled from the party has the right to appeal within a 2-month period to higher party organs, up to and including the CPSU Central Committee.

11. The question of calling to party account the members and candidate members of a union republic Communist Party Central Committee or party kraykom, obkom, okruzhkom, gorkom, or raykom, and also of the members of the auditing commissions is discussed by the primary party organizations.

The decisions of the party organizations imposing penalties on members and candidate members of these party committees and members of auditing commissions are taken by regular procedure.

The proposals of the party organizations for expulsion from the CPSU are conveyed to the appropriate party committee of which the Communist in question is a member. Decisions regarding expulsion from the party of members and candidate members of a union republic Communist Party Central Committee or party kraykom, obkom, okruzhkom, gorkom, or raykom, and members of the auditing commissions are adopted at the plenum of the appropriate committee by a majority of two-thirds of the votes of its members.

The question of expulsion from the party of a member or candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee or a member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission is decided by the party congress and, during the period between congresses, by a plenum of the Central Committee by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the Central Committee.

12. A party member bears a dual responsibility for violating Soviet laws — to the state and to the party. Persons committing misdemeanors punishable by criminal proceedings are expelled from the ranks of the CPSU.

13. Appeals of members expelled from the party or penalized by the party and the decisions of the party organizations on expulsion from the party are reviewed by the appropriate party organs not later than 2 months from the date of their receipt.

II. Candidates for Party Membership

14. Persons joining the party undergo a period of candidate service necessary to familiarize them in greater depth with the CPSU Program and Statutes and prepare them to join the party.

The party organization must assist candidates to prepare for CPSU membership and check their personal qualities as reflected in practical actions and in the fulfillment of party and public instructions.

The length of the trial period for a candidate is 1 year.

15. Procedure for candidate admission (individual admission, submission of recommendations, and decision of primary organization on candidate admission and its ratification) is the same as for admission to party membership.

16. On the expiration of the trial period, the primary party organization considers and decides on the admission of the candidate to CPSU membership. Should a candidate fail to prove himself during the trial period and should his personal qualities make him unworthy of CPSU membership, the party organization will adopt a decision refusing him admission to the party and, on ratification of this decision by a party raykom or gorkom, he will cease to be a candidate for CPSU membership.

17. Candidate members of the party participate in all party organization activities and have a consultative vote at party meetings. Candidate members of the party cannot be elected to leading party organs or be delegates to party conferences and congresses.

18. Candidate members of the CPSU pay the same party dues as party members.

III. Organizational Structure of the Party, Intraparty Democracy

19. The guiding principle of the organizational structure and of all the life and activity of the party is democratic centralism, which means:

a. Election of all leading party organs, from the lowest to the highest organ;

b. Periodic accountability of party organs to their party organizations and higher organs;

c. Strict party discipline and the subordination of the minority to the majority;

d. The decisions of the higher organs are absolutely binding on lower organs.

20. The party is structured on the territorial-production basis: Primary organizations are formed at the Communist's place of work and are united in rayon, city, and other organizations in a given territory. The organization uniting the Communists of a given territory is the superior organ for all the party organizations constituting that organization.

Party Members.

21. All party organizations are autonomous in deciding local matters provided the decisions are not contrary to party policy.

22. The highest leadership organ of the party organization is: the general meeting or conference (for primary organizations); the conference (for rayon, city, okrug, oblast, and kray organizations); and the congress (for union republic communist parties and the CPSU). The meeting, conference, and congress are quorate [pravomochnyy] if more than half of the members of the party organization or elected delegates are present.

23. The general meeting, conference, or congress elects the bureau or committee, which are the executive organs, and guides the entire current work of the party organization.

In the CPSU Central Committee, union republic Communist Party central committees, and party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms an apparatus is created for current work to organize and verify the execution of party decisions and to assist lower organizations in their activity.

The structure and staff of the party apparatus are determined by the CPSU Central Committee.

24. The election of party organs is by closed (secret) ballot. At meetings in primary and shop organizations with fewer than 15 party members and in party groups the election of secretaries and deputy secretaries of party organizations and party group organizers may take place by open ballot with the consent of the Communists.

All members of the party have the unrestricted right during elections to reject candidates and criticize them. Each candidacy must be voted on separately. Candidates will be deemed elected if over half of the participants in the meeting, conference, or congress vote for them.

In the election of all party organs, from primary organizations to the CPSU Central Committee, the principle of the systematic renewal of their composition and of continuity of leadership shall be observed.

25. Members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, union republic Communist Party central committees, and party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must, in all their activities, justify the great trust shown in them. If the party committee member or candidate member loses [uronit] his honor and dignity, he cannot remain in the body of the committee.

The question of the removal of the party committee member or candidate member from the party committee is decided at a plenum of the committee. The decision is considered adopted if, in a closed (secret) ballot, no less than two-thirds of the party committee members vote for it.

The question of the removal of members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and the auditing commissions of local party organizations from those commissions is decided at their sessions under the procedure laid down for members and candidate members of party committees.

26. Free and businesslike discussion of the questions of party policy in individual party organizations or in the party as a whole is an inalienable right of a party member and an important principle of intraparty democracy. Only on the basis of intraparty democracy is it possible to ensure high creative activeness on the part of Communists, open criticism and self-criticism, and firm party discipline, which must be conscious and not mechanical.

Debates on disputed or insufficiently clear questions are possible within the framework of individual organizations or the party as a whole.

Partywide debate is necessary:

a. If this necessity is recognized by several party organizations of the oblast or republic level;

b. If there is no firm majority within the Central Committee on the most important questions of party policy;

c. If the CPSU Central Committee finds it necessary to consult the whole party on particular questions of policy.

Broad debates, especially debates on an all-union scale about questions of party policy, must be carried out so as to ensure the free expression of the views of party members and to exclude the possibility of attempts to form factional groupings, which destroy party unity, and attempts to split the party.

27. The highest principle of party leadership is collectiveness of leadership — an essential condition for normal activity of party organizations, for the correct education of cadres, and for the

development of the activeness and spontaneous activity [samodeyatelnost] of Communists and a reliable guarantee against the adoption of willful, subjective decisions, against the manifestation of the cult of personality, and against violations of the Leninist norms of party life.

The collectiveness of leadership does not absolve personnel of personal responsibility for the job entrusted to them.

28. The CPSU Central Committee, union republic Communist Party central committees, and party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms systematically inform party organizations about their work in the period between congresses and conferences.

29. For the discussion of the most important party decisions and the elaboration of measures to implement them, as well as the examination of questions of local life, meetings are convened of the aktiv of rayon, city, okrug, oblast, and kray party organizations and union republic Communist Parties.

30. Standing or temporary commissions and working groups on various questions of party work may be created in party committees, and other forms of involvement of Communists in the activity of party organs on a voluntary basis [na obshchestvennykh nachalakh] may also be used.

IV. The Highest Party Organs

31. The supreme organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the party congress. Regular congresses are convened by the Central Committee at least once every 5 years. The convocation of the party congress and the agenda are announced not less than 1 and 1/2 months before the congress. Out-of-turn (extraordinary) congresses are convened by the party Central Committee on its own initiative or at the request of not less than one-third of the total number of party members represented at the last party congress. Out-of-turn (extraordinary) congresses are convened on 2 months' notice. The congress is considered valid if at least half the total number of party members are represented at it.

The norms for representation at the party congress are laid down by the Central Committee.

32. If the party Central Committee does not convene an out-of-turn (extraordinary) congress within the term specified in Article 31, organizations requesting the convocation of an out-of-turn (extraordinary) congress have the right to form an organizing committee possessing the rights of the party Central Committee to convene an out-of-turn (extraordinary) congress.

33. The congress:

a. Hears and approves the reports of the Central Committee, the Central Auditing Commission, and other central organizations;

b. Reviews, amends, and approves the Party Program and Statutes;

c. Determines the party line on questions of domestic and foreign policy and examines and decides on the most important questions of party and state life and communist building;

d. Elects the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission.

34. The Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission are elected in the composition established by the congress. In the event of the departure of members of the Central Committee, its membership is replenished from among the candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee elected by the congress.

35. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the period between congresses leads all the activity of the party and of local party organs; selects and places leading cadres; directs the work of central state and public organizations of the working people; creates various organs, institutions, and enterprises of the party and leads their activities; appoints the editorial staff of central papers and journals functioning under its control; and allocates funds from the party budget and monitors its execution.

The Central Committee represents the CPSU in its relations with other parties.

36. The CPSU Central Auditing Commission inspects compliance with the established procedure for the conduct of affairs and work to examine working people's letters, statements, and complaints in central party organs; the correct execution of the party budget, including the payment, receipt, and accounting of members' party dues; and also the financial and economic activity of enterprises and institutions of the CPSU Central Committee.

37. The CPSU Central Committee holds not less than one plenary session every 6 months. Candidate members of the Central Committee attend the sessions of Central Committee plenums with the right of consultative vote.

38. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union elects: a Politburo to lead the work of the party between Central Committee plenums and a Secretariat to lead current work, mainly in the selection of cadres and organization of the verification of execution. The Central Committee elects a general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

39. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union organizes the Party Control Committee under the Central Committee.

The Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee:

a. Verifies compliance with party discipline by members and candidate members of the CPSU, calls to account Communists guilty of violating the Party Program and Statutes and party and state discipline, as well as violators of party ethics;

b. Examines appeals against the decisions of the union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms on expulsion from the party and on party penalties.

40. In the period between party congresses,the CPSU Central Committee may, when necessary, convene an all-union party conference to discuss pressing matters of party policy. The procedure for holding an all-union party conference is determined by the CPSU Central Committee.

V. Republic, Kray, Oblast, Okrug, City, and Rayon Party Organizations

41. The republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon party organizations and their committees are guided in their activity by the CPSU Program and Statutes; carry out within the republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon all the work of implementing party policy; and organize fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee's directives.

42. The fundamental duties of republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon party organizations and their leading organs are:

a. Political and organizational work among the masses, their mobilization to carry out the tasks of communist building, the comprehensive development of industrial and agricultural production and the improvement of its efficiency, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans, and the ensuring of steady growth in the working people's material well-being and cultural level;

b. The organization of ideological work; propaganda of Marxism-Leninism; the enhancement of working people's communist consciousness; leadership of the local press, radio, and television; and monitoring of the activity of scientific, cultural, and educational institutions;

c. Leadership of soviets of people's deputies, trade unions, the Komsomol, cooperatives, and other public organizations through the Communists working in them; increasingly broad involvement of working people in the work of these organizations; and development of the spontaneous activity and activeness of the masses as a necessary condition for the further deepening of socialist democracy;

d. Strict observance of Leninist principles and methods of leadership; the establishment of a Leninist style in party work and in all spheres of state and economic management; the ensuring of the unity of ideological, organizational, and economic activity; and the strengthening of state and labor discipline, order, and organization in all sectors;

e. The implementation of cadre policy and the education of cadres in the spirit of communist ideological commitment, moral purity, and high responsibility to the party and the people for the tasks entrusted to them;

f. Organization of various institutions and enterprises of the party in the republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon, and leadership of their activity; allocation of party funds within their organization; systematic reports to the higher party organ and accountability to it for their work.

The Leading Organs of the Republic, Kray, and Oblast Party Organizations

43. The highest organ of the oblast, kray, and republic party organization is the oblast and kray party conference and the union republic Communist Party congress, and, in the period between them, the obkom, kraykom, and union republic Communist Party Central Committee.

44. The regular oblast and kray conference is convened by the obkom and kraykom once every 2-3 years. The regular congress of the union republic Communist Party is convened by the Communist Party Central Committee at least once every 5 years. Out-of-turn (extraordinary) conferences and congresses are convened by decision of the obkom, kraykom, or union republic Communist Party Central Committee or on the demand of one-third of the total number of members of the organizations belonging to the oblast, kray, or republic party organization.

The norms for representation at the oblast and kray conference and the union republic Communist Party congress are established by the relevant party committee.

The oblast and kray conference and the union republic Communist Party congress hear reports from the obkom, kraykom, union republic Communist Party Central Committee, and the auditing commission; discuss at their discretion other questions of party, economic, and cultural building; and elect the obkom, kraykom, union republic Communist Party Central Committee, and the auditing commission, and delegates to the CPSU Congress.

In the period between union republic Communist Party congresses, in order to discuss the most important questions of party organizations' activity, Communist Party central committees may, where necessary, convene republican party conferences. The procedure for holding republican party conferences is determined by the union republic Communist Party Central Committees.

45. The obkoms, kraykoms, union republic Communist Party Central Committees elect a bureau, including committee secretaries. The secretaries must have had at least 5 years of party service.

At the committee plenums party control commission chairmen, heads of committee sections, and editors of party papers and journals are confirmed.

Secretariats are established to handle current questions and verify execution in party obkoms and kraykoms, and union republic Communist Party central committees.

46. The plenum of an obkom, kraykom, and union republic Communist Party Central Committee must be convened not less than once every 4 months.

47. The obkom, kraykom, and union republic Communist Party Central Committee lead okrug, city, and rayon party organizations, check their activities, and systematically receive reports from party okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms. The party organizations of autonomous republics and of autonomous and other oblasts included in krays and union republics work under the leadership of kraykoms and the union republic Communist Party central committees.

Leading Organs of Okrug, City, and Rayon (Rural and City) Party Organizations

48. The highest organ of the okrug, city, and rayon party organization is the okrug, city, and rayon party conference or general

meeting of Communists convened by the okruzhkom, gorkom, or raykom once every 2-3 years, and the extraordinary session convened by decision of the committee or by the demand of one-third of the total number of party members belonging to the corresponding party organization.

The okrug, city, and rayon conference (meeting) hears reports of the committee and the auditing commission; examines at its discretion other questions regarding party, economic, and cultural building; and elects the okruzhkom, gorkom, and raykom, the auditing commission, and delegates to the oblast or kray conferences and to the congress of the union republic's Communist Party.

The norms for representation at okrug, city, and rayon conferences are established by the party committee concerned.

49. The okruzhkom, gorkom, and raykom elect a bureau, including committee secretaries, and also confirm the heads of committee sections, the party control chairman, and newspaper editors. Okruzhkom, gorkom, and raykom secretaries must have at least 5 years' party membership. Committee secretaries are confirmed by the obkom, kraykom, and union republic Communist Party Central Committee.

50. The okruzhkom, gorkom, and raykom create primary party organizations, lead their activities, systematically hear reports on the work of the party organizations, and conduct the registration of Communists.

51. Okruzhkom, gorkom, and raykom plenums are convened not less than once every 3 months.

VI. Primary Party Organizations

52. The foundation of the party is the primary organization.

The primary party organizations are created at the party member's place of work — in plants, factories, sovkhozes and other enterprises, kolkhozes, units of the Armed Forces, institutions, educational institutions, and so forth — where there are at least three party members. Where necessary, territorial primary party organizations may also be formed at Communists' place of residence.

In individual cases, with the permission of the obkom, kraykom, or union republic Communist Party Central Committee, party organizations may be created within the framework of several enterprises belonging to a production association and located, as a rule, on the territory of one rayon or several rayons in one city.

53. At enterprises, kolkhozes, and institutions with over 50 CPSU members and candidate members, party organizations may be created within the overall primary party organization at workshops, sectors, livestock units, teams, departments, and so forth with the permission of the raykom, gorkom, or okruzhkom.

In the workshop, sector, and other organizations, as well as within the primary party organizations with less than 50 members and candidate members, party groups may be created within the teams and other production links.

54. The highest organ of the primary party organization is the party meeting, which is held at least once a month. In party organizations which have shop organizations, meetings, both general and shop, are held at least once every 2 months.

In large party organizations numbering more than 300 Communists, general party meetings are called as necessary within periods established by the party committees or at the request of several shop party organizations.

55. To conduct current work, the primary and the shop party organization elects for a period of 2-3 years a bureau whose numerical size is established at a party meeting. The primary and the shop party organizations with less than 15 party members do not elect a bureau but a party organization secretary and a deputy.

The secretaries of the primary and shop party organizations must have had at least 1 year of party service.

In primary party organizations with less than 150 party members, party work, as a rule, is carried out by persons not excused from their jobs.

56. Party committees can be established at large enterprises and in establishments comprising over 300 members and candidate members of the party, and in necessary cases, considering production peculiarities and territorial dispersion, also in organizations numbering over 100 Communists — with the permission of the obkom, kraykom, or the union republic Communist Party Central Committee, with the allocation to shop party organizations of these enterprises or institutions of the rights of primary party organizations.

In the party organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises in agriculture, party committees may be created where there are 50 Communists.

In party organizations numbering over 500 Communists, in individual cases, with the permission of the obkom, kraykom, or union republic Communist Party Central Committee, party committees may be created in large shops and the party organizations of production sectors are granted the rights of primary party organizations.

Party committees are elected for a term of 2-3 years and their size is determined by a general party meeting or conference.

Party committees, party bureaus, and secretaries of primary and shop party organizations systematically inform Communists about their work at party meetings.

57. Party committees of primary organizations numbering more than 1,000 Communists, with the permission of union republic Communist Party central committees, may be granted the rights of a party raykom on questions concerning admission to the CPSU, the registration of party members and candidates, and the examination of Communists' personal files.

Within these organizations enlarged party committees may be elected within which a bureau is formed for the leadership of current work.

58. The primary party organization is guided in its activities by the CPSU Program and Statutes. It is the political nucleus of the labor collective, works directly among the working people, rallies them around the party, organizes them to fulfill the tasks of communist building, and participates directly in the implementation of the party's cadre policy.

The primary party organization:

a. Admits new members to the CPSU;

b. Educates Communists in a spirit of devotion to the cause of the party, to ideological conviction, and to communist morality;

c. Organizes Communists' study of Marxist-Leninist theory in close connection with the practice of communist building, and combats any attempts at revisionist distortions of Marxism-Leninism and its dogmatic interpretation and any manifestations of bourgeois ideology and backward views and sentiments;

d. Shows concern for enhancing the vanguard role of the Communists in labor and in the sociopolitical and economic life of the enterprise, kolkhoz, institution, educational establishment, and so forth;

e. Organizes working people to resolve the tasks of economic and social development; heads socialist competition to fulfill state plans and working people's pledges, to promote the intensification of production, to improve labor productivity and output quality, and to widely introduce into production the achievements of science and technology and leading experience; mobilizes the working people to find internal reserves; seeks the rational, economical utilization of material, labor, and financial resources; and displays concern for the preservation and augmentation of public wealth and the improvement of people's working and living conditions;

f. Carries out mass agitation and propaganda work, educates the working people in the spirit of devotion to the ideas of communism and the friendship of peoples, helps them to develop a high political culture, ensures the enhancement of the labor collective's role in the management of the enterprise or institution in accordance with the law, and promotes the development of the activeness of trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations;

g. On the basis of the wide development of criticism and self-criticism, wages a struggle against manifestations of bureaucratism, parochialism, and departmentalism and breaches of state labor and production discipline; roots out attempts to cheat the state; and takes steps against slackness and uneconomic and wasteful management of enterprises, kolkhozes, and institutions;

h. Assists the okruzhkom, gorkom, or raykom in all its activity, and accounts to it for its work.

59. Primary party organizations of enterprises in industry, transport, communications, construction, material and technical supply, trade, public catering, and municipal and consumer services, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises, planning organizations, design bureaus, scientific research institutes, educational establishments, and cultural enlightenment and medical institutions have the right to monitor the activity of the administration.

Party organizations of ministries, state committees, and other central and local soviet and economic institutions and departments exercise monitoring of the work of the apparatus in fulfilling party and government directives and observing Soviet laws. They must actively influence the improvement of the work of the apparatus, educate employees in a spirit of high responsibility for their assigned tasks, take measures to strengthen state discipline and improve public services, wage a decisive struggle against bureaucratism and red tape, and promptly inform the corresponding party organs of any shortcomings in the work of the institution or individual workers, regardless of their positions.

Note. In primary party organizations commissions may be formed to exercise the right of monitoring the administration's activity and the work of the apparatus in particular areas of production activity.

VII. The Party and State and Public Organizations

60. The CPSU exercises leadership of state and public organizations through the Communists working in them. The party strives to ensure that state and public organizations fully exercise their constitutional powers and statutory rights and duties and promotes the wide involvement of working people in their work. Party organizations operate within the framework of the USSR Constitution; they do not supplant soviet, trade union, cooperative, and other public organizations and do not tolerate confusion of the functions of party and other organs or unnecessary parallelism in work.

61. At congresses, conferences, and meetings convened by state and public organizations and also in the elected organs of these organizations where there are at least three party members, party groups will be organized. The task of these groups is to comprehensively strengthen the influence of the party and to pursue its policy in the relevant nonparty organizations, to develop Communists' activeness and increase their responsibility for the state of affairs in these organizations, to strictly observe democratic norms in their activity, to strengthen party and state discipline, to struggle against bureaucratism, and to verify the execution of party and soviet directives.

62. The work of party groups in nonparty organizations is led by the corresponding party organs: the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the union republic Communist Party Central Committee, the party kraykom, obkom, okruzhkom, gorkom, and raykom.

VIII. The Party and the Komsomol

63. The All-Union Lenin Komsomol is an independently functioning sociopolitical youth organization which is an active assis-

tant and reserve of the party. The Komsomol helps the party to educate young people in the spirit of communism, to involve them in the practical building of a new society and the management of state and public affairs, and to mold a generation of comprehensively developed people.

64. The Komsomol organizations have the right of broad initiative in the discussion and submission to the appropriate party organizations of questions regarding the work of enterprises, kolkhozes, and institutions and participate directly in their resolution, especially where they concern the labor, life, training, and education of young people. The Komsomol organizations are called upon to be active promoters of the party's goals in all spheres of production and public life.

65. The All-Union Komsomol works under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The work of the local organizations of the All-Union Lenin Komsomol is directed and controlled by the respective republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon party organizations.

The local party organs and the primary party organizations rely on the Komsomol organizations in work for the communist education of young people, support their useful initiatives, and give all-round assistance in their activity.

66. Members of the All-Union Komsomol who are admitted to the CPSU leave the Komsomol the moment they join the party unless they are members of elected Komsomol organs and are in Komsomol work.

IX. Party Organizations in the Armed Forces

67. The party organizations of the Armed Forces are guided by the CPSU Program and Statutes in their activities and work on the basis of the instructions confirmed by the Central Committee. They ensure the implementation of party policy in the Armed Forces, rally their personnel around the Communist Party, educate servicemen in the spirit of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and selfless devotion to the socialist motherland, actively assist in consolidating the unity of the Army and the people, take care to increase the combat readiness of troops and strengthen military discipline, and mobilize personnel to fulfill tasks of combat and political training, to master new technology and weapons, and to irreproachably fulfill their military duties, orders, and instructions of the command.

68. The leadership of party work in the Armed Forces is carried out by the CPSU Central Committee through the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, which has the rights of a section of the CPSU Central Committee. The heads of the political directorates of districts and fleets and the heads of the political sections of armies, flotillas, and formations must have had 5 years' party membership.

69. The party organizations and political organs of the Armed Forces maintain close ties with the local party committees and inform them systematically about political work in military units. The secretaries of the military party organizations and leaders of the political organs participate in the work of local party committees.

X. Party Finances

70. The financial resources of the party and its organizations consist of membership dues, income from party enterprises, and other revenues.

The procedure for the utilization of the party's financial resources is determined by the CPSU Central Committee.

71. Monthly membership dues for party members and candidate members of the CPSU are as follows:

Monthly Income (in rubles)	Dues
up to 70	10 kopeks
71 to 100	20 kopeks
101 to 150	1.0 percent of monthly income
151 to 200	1.5 percent of monthly income
201 to 250	2.0 percent of monthly income
251 to 300	2.5 percent of monthly income
over 300	3.0 percent of monthly income

72. Joining fees of 2 percent of monthly income are paid on becoming a candidate member of the party.